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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

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First Named Inventor or Application Identifier Frank P. Hart

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ADDRESS TO: **Assistant Commissioner for Patents**
Box Patent Application
Washington, D. C. 20231

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1. X Fee Transmittal Form
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. X Specification (Total Pages 20)
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
 - Cover and Abstract of the Disclosure
 - Descriptive Title of the Invention
 - Cross References to Related Applications
 - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
 - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
 - Background of the Invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
 - Detailed Description
 - Claims
3. X Drawings(s) (35 USC 113) (Total Sheets 5)
4. X Oath or Declaration (Total Pages 4)
 - a. Unsigned
 - b. Copy from a Prior Application (37 CFR 1.63(d))
(for Continuation/Divisional with Box 17 completed) **(Note Box 5 below)**
 - i. DELETIONS OF INVENTOR(S) Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
5. Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4b is checked)
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
6. Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission

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- 1 -

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03/23/99
jc645 U.S. PTO

jc511 U.S. PTO
09/27/97

03/23/99

(if applicable, all necessary)

- a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
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ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & documents(s))
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10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
11. ☐ a. Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449
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UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION

FOR

MULTIPLE VOLTAGE REGULATORS FOR
USE WITH A SINGLE LOAD

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MULTIPLE VOLTAGE REGULATORS FOR USE WITH A SINGLE LOAD

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to computer systems. More particularly, the present
5 invention relates to use of multiple voltage regulators with a single load based on
operating conditions.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Prior art electrical systems such as computer systems typically include an
electrical load such as a processor coupled to receive power from a power supply circuit
10 under control of a voltage regulator (VR). In desktop computer systems, such a
configuration is appropriate because operating conditions, such as power source and
power management functions generally do not vary significantly over time. In other
words, desktop computer systems typically run at full speed and at full power at all times.

Mobile computer systems, in contrast to desktop computer systems, operate under
15 a variety of operating conditions. For example, when power is supplied from a battery
only, the power source is limited and power management functions are active to reduce
unnecessary power usage. When power is supplied via an AC adapter, the power source
is not limited, but thermal dissipation capabilities are typically less than those available in
desktop computer systems. Reduced thermal dissipation capacity limits mobile computer
20 system performance to less than desktop computer system performance even when the
power source is not limited.

Prior art electrical systems are typically designed for optimal power supply
performance under certain conditions and sub-optimal performance under other

conditions. Alternatively, prior art electrical systems are designed for balanced performance under multiple operating conditions, which results in sub-optimal power supply performance at all times.

What is needed is a method and apparatus for improved power supply

5 performance under varying operating conditions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Use of multiple voltage regulators with a single load is described. An electrical load is coupled to receive power via a primary voltage regulator coupled to supply a first amount of power. The primary voltage regulator includes a feedback circuit for detecting power supplied to the load and for controlling additional voltage regulators. A secondary
5 voltage regulator is coupled to supply a second amount of power to the load, the secondary voltage regulator coupled to and controlled by the feedback circuit.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present invention is illustrated by way of example, and not by way of limitation, in the figures of the accompanying drawings in which like reference numerals refer to similar elements.

5 **Figure 1** is one embodiment of a computer system.

Figure 2 is one embodiment of a tool voltage regulator, single load system.

Figure 3 is one embodiment of a flow diagram for providing power to a single load using two voltage regulators.

10 **Figure 4** is one embodiment of a system having a single load and three voltage regulators.

Figure 5 is one embodiment of a flow diagram for providing power to a single source using three voltage regulators.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Use of multiple voltage regulators with a single load is described. In the following description, for purposes of explanation, numerous specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the present invention. It will be apparent, however, to one skilled in the art that the present invention may be practiced without these specific details. In other instances, well-known structures and devices are shown in block diagram form in order to avoid obscuring the present invention.

The present invention allows power to be supplied to an electrical load using multiple voltage regulators based on the operating environment of the load. In one embodiment, a primary voltage regulator that is built of relatively low capacity and relatively high efficiency components is used to supply power from a limited power source. A secondary voltage regulator built of higher capacity and possibly lower efficiency components is used when power is from a less limited source. In one embodiment, a tertiary voltage regulator is used that is built of possibly higher capacity and lower efficiency components to provide even more power. It is important to note that use of voltage regulators as described herein does not require that higher capacity voltage regulators be less efficient than lower capacity voltage regulators

Figure 1 is one embodiment of a computer system. Computer system 100 includes bus 101 or other communication means for communicating information, and processor 102 coupled with bus 101 for processing information. Computer system 100 further includes random access memory (RAM) or other dynamic storage device 104 (referred to as main memory), coupled to bus 101 for storing information and instructions to be executed by processor 102. Main memory 104 also can be used for storing temporary variables or other

intermediate information during execution of instructions by processor 102. Computer system 100 also includes read only memory (ROM) and/or other static storage device 106 coupled to bus 101 for storing static information and instructions for processor 102. Data storage device 107 is coupled to bus 101 for storing information and instructions.

5 Processor 102 can have power supplied by using voltage regulator configurations as described below. Use of the voltage regulator configuration described below thermal hot spots can be reduced as compared to single voltage regulator configurations. Also, a multiple voltage regulator system can avoid many of the design compromises required by single voltage regulator systems.

10 Data storage device 107 such as a magnetic disk or optical disc and corresponding drive can be coupled to computer system 100. Computer system 100 can also be coupled via bus 101 to display device 121, such as a cathode ray tube (CRT) or liquid crystal display (LCD), for displaying information to a computer user. Alphanumeric input device 122, including alphanumeric and other keys, is typically coupled to bus 101 for
15 communicating information and command selections to processor 102. Another type of user input device is cursor control 123, such as a mouse, a trackball, or cursor direction keys for communicating direction information and command selections to processor 102 and for controlling cursor movement on display 121.

Figure 2 is one embodiment of a dual voltage regulator, single load system. In
20 one embodiment, the two voltage regulators provide power to the load based on operating conditions. Operating conditions can include, for example, power source (e.g., battery, AC line), thermal environment (e.g., heat sinks, fans, operating temperature), circuit board layout (e.g., whether the voltage regulator and the load are on the same board), etc.

In one embodiment, primary voltage regulator 210 supplies power to load 200 at all times that power is being supplied. Load 200 can be, for example, a processor. Load 200 can also include additional or different components. Secondary voltage regulator 220 supplies power to load 200 under certain operating conditions, as described in greater detail below. In order to keep current flowing to load 200, the voltage supplied by secondary voltage regulator 220 is greater than the voltage provided by primary voltage regulator 210.

The system of Figure 2 can be, for example, a mobile computer system. In such an embodiment, primary voltage regulator 210 provides power to load 200 when power is supplied to the system through a battery. Because batteries provide a limited power source, the components associated with primary voltage regulator 210 are high efficiency components. Also, because mobile computer system are small and lightweight, the components of, and associated with, primary voltage regulator 210 may be relatively small components, which generally limits the components to a relative low capacity. In one embodiment, primary voltage regulator 210 provides 8 Watts of power to load 200. Thus, in one embodiment primary voltage regulator 210 is a small, high efficiency voltage regulator.

The basic functions of primary voltage regulator 210 can be implemented in any manner known in the art with functional modifications as described below. In one embodiment, primary voltage regulator 210 receives two input signals from secondary voltage regulator 220 and further includes feedback network 212, all of which are described greater detail below.

Primary voltage regulator 210 provides output voltages to transistors 240 and 242.

In one embodiment, transistor 240 is a p-channel enhancement-mode insulated gate field effect transistor (IGFET) and transistor 242 is an n-channel enhancement-mode IGFET. The drain of transistor 240 and the drain of transistor 242 are commonly coupled to a first terminal of inductor 244. The second terminal of inductor 244 is coupled to load 200 through node 248. Capacitor 246 is coupled between node 248 and ground. Of course, other components can also be used to provide the functionality of primary voltage regulator 210.

The voltage output at node 248 is input to feedback network 212. In one embodiment, feedback network 212 is part of primary voltage regulator 210; however, feedback network 212 can be a separate device. In one embodiment, feedback network 212 provides control of secondary voltage regulator 220 when secondary voltage regulator 220 is present. Feedback network 212 can also be used to control a tertiary voltage regulator (not shown in Figure 2).

In one embodiment, primary voltage regulator 210 is physically located on the same card device as load 200 and secondary voltage regulator 220 is physically located on a computer system motherboard some distance away from load 200. Alternatively, primary voltage regulator 210 is located on a computer system motherboard near load 200 and secondary voltage regulator 220 is located on the computer system motherboard farther from load 200 than primary voltage regulator 210. Of course, other placements can also be used.

Secondary voltage regulator 220 is coupled to feedback network 212, which controls operation of secondary voltage regulator 220. In one embodiment, feedback network 212 enables and disables secondary voltage regulator 220 based on the voltage at

node 248 such that secondary voltage regulator 220 operates as a pulse width modulated circuit. In one embodiment, secondary voltage regulator 220 provides two signals to primary voltage regulator 210. The first, labeled 222, indicates whether secondary voltage regulator 220 is present. This signal can be used, for example, when secondary voltage regulator 220 may not be available at all times and indicates whether feedback network 212 should control a secondary voltage regulator.

The second signal provided by secondary voltage regulator 220, labeled 224, is an optional signal that indicates the status of secondary voltage regulator 220. In one embodiment, this signal indicates whether secondary voltage regulator 220 is enabled.

By providing a signal between secondary voltage regulator 220 and primary voltage regulator 210, feedback network 212 can determine whether secondary voltage regulator 220 is enabled prior to the voltage at node 248 changing.

When enabled by feedback network 212, secondary voltage regulator 220 provides additional power when the voltage at node 248 drops below a predetermined level. Power is supplied through transistors 230 and 232, inductor 234 and capacitor 236 in a manner similar to primary voltage regulator 210. In one embodiment, the components of voltage regulator 220, transistors 230 and 232, inductor 234 and capacitor 236 are lower efficiency, higher capacity components than the components of primary voltage regulator 210. In one embodiment, secondary voltage regulator 220 provides 12 Watts of power.

By providing two voltage regulators having different efficiencies and different capacities the overall performance of the associated system can be improved. For example, primary voltage regulator can provide 8 Watts of power to load 200 and

secondary voltage regulator can provide 12 Watts of power to load 200. Thus, when both primary voltage regulator 210 and secondary voltage regulator 220 are operating load 200 can be supplied with up to 20 Watts of power.

Such a configuration can be useful, for example, in the mobile computer system where primary voltage regulator 210 operates when power is supplied from battery. Secondary voltage regulator 220 can be used when the mobile computer system is connected to an external power source. Thus, when an unlimited power supply is provided less efficient, higher capacity components are used to provide or power to load 200 and thereby increase performance of load 200.

Figure 3 is one embodiment of a flow diagram for providing power to a single load using two voltage regulators. Initially, power is provided using a primary voltage regulator, 310. In one embodiment, the primary voltage regulator determines whether a secondary voltage regulator is present, 320. Alternatively, other system components can determine whether the secondary voltage regulator is present. If the secondary voltage regulator is not present, power is provided using the primary voltage regulator only.

If a secondary voltage regulator is present the voltage supplied to the load is monitored, 330. If the load voltage is within an acceptable range, power is provided using the primary voltage regulator only. If the load voltage is not within the acceptable range, for example, if the voltage is too low the secondary voltage regulator is enabled, 340.

The secondary voltage regulator provides additional power to the load when enabled. In one embodiment, secondary voltage regulator is enabled based on operating conditions including, but not limited to, presence of external power sources, operating

frequencies and load impedance. In one embodiment, the secondary voltage regulator is enabled in a pulse width modulated manner; however, other patterns can be used.

Figure 4 is one embodiment of a system having a single load and three voltage regulators. Primary voltage regulator 210 of Figure 4 operates in the same manner as primary voltage regulator 210 of Figure 2. In one embodiment, secondary voltage regulator 220 of Figure 4 operates in the same manner as secondary voltage regulator 220 of Figure 2 with the addition of feedback network 322 and is configured to receive signals from tertiary voltage regulator 450. In an alternative embodiment, tertiary voltage regulator 450 is controlled by feedback network 212.

Feedback network 322 can be part of secondary voltage regulator 220, or feedback network 322 can be a separate system component. Feedback network 322 operates to control tertiary voltage regulator 450. In one embodiment, feedback network 322 receives a control signal from feedback network 212.

When enabled, tertiary voltage regulator 450 provides power to load 200 through transistors 460 and 462, inductor 464 and capacitor 466. In one embodiment, tertiary voltage regulator 450 provides the signal via line 452 to secondary voltage regulator 220 to indicate the presence of tertiary voltage regulator 450. In an alternative embodiment tertiary voltage regulator 450 provides the signal to primary voltage regulator 210.

Tertiary voltage regulator 450 can also provide a signal via line 454 indicating the status of tertiary voltage regulator 450. In one embodiment, the status indicator provides feedback to secondary voltage regulator 220 indicating whether tertiary voltage regulator 450 is enabled. In an alternative embodiment the status indicator is provided to primary voltage regulator 210.

A three voltage regulator system can be used, for example, with a mobile computer system and docking station. Primary voltage regulator 210 can be physically located near load 200, for example, on a processor daughter card. Secondary voltage regulator 220 can be physically located farther from load 200, for example, on the mobile computer system motherboard. Tertiary voltage regulator 450 can be located, for example, in a docking station.

In a two voltage regulator system, the secondary voltage regulator can provide additional power to the load. However, because of thermal considerations, the mobile computer system having two voltage regulators and connected to an external power source may not provide desktop-equivalent performance. In a three voltage regulator system the tertiary voltage regulator can be connected to a thermal dissipation arrangement that allows the three voltage regulators to provide the load with enough power and thermal dissipation capacity to operate at peak performance.

Figure 5 is one embodiment of a flow diagram for providing power to a single source using three voltage regulators. Power is initially provided using a primary voltage regulator, 510. In one embodiment, the primary voltage regulator determines whether a secondary voltage regulator is present, 520. If not, power is provided using the primary voltage regulator only.

If a secondary voltage regulator is present the feedback network of the primary voltage regulator determines whether the load voltage is within an acceptable range, 530. If so, the secondary voltage regulator is not enabled. If the load voltage is not within the acceptable range, the secondary voltage regulator is enabled, 540.

In one embodiment, the secondary voltage regulator determines whether the

tertiary voltage regulator is present, 550. If not, power supplied using the primary and secondary voltage regulators. If the tertiary voltage regulator is present the feedback network of either the primary voltage regulator or the secondary voltage regulator determines whether load voltage is within this acceptable range, 560. If so, the tertiary voltage regulator is not enabled.

If both the primary voltage regulator and secondary voltage regulator are enabled and load voltage is not within acceptable range, the tertiary voltage regulator is enabled, 570. In one embodiment, the tertiary voltage regulator is enabled by the feedback network of the secondary voltage regulator in a pulse width modulated manner.

10 However, the tertiary voltage regulator can be enabled in another manner.

In the foregoing specification, the present invention has been described with reference to specific embodiments thereof. It will, however, be evident that various modifications and changes may be made thereto without departing from the broader spirit and scope of the invention. The specification and drawings are, accordingly, to be regarded in an illustrative rather than a restrictive sense.

15

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1 1. A circuit arrangement comprising:
2 an electrical load;
3 a power supply circuit coupled to the electrical load;
4 a primary voltage regulator coupled to the electrical load and to the power supply
5 to provide a first amount of power, the primary voltage regulator having a feedback
6 circuit to detect power supplied to the electrical load and to control additional voltage
7 regulators;
8 a secondary voltage regulator coupled to the electrical load, to the power supply
9 circuit, and to the feedback circuit of the first voltage regulator, the secondary voltage
10 regulator to provide a second amount of power.

1 2. The circuit arrangement of claim 1, wherein the secondary voltage
2 regulator further comprises a second feedback circuit to control additional voltage
3 regulators.

1 3. The circuit arrangement of claim 2 further comprising a tertiary voltage
2 regulator coupled to the power supply, to the electrical load, and to the second feedback
3 circuit, the tertiary voltage regulator supplying a third amount of power.

1 4. The circuit arrangement of claim 1 further comprising a tertiary voltage
2 regulator coupled to the power supply, to the electrical load, and to the feedback circuit,
3 the tertiary voltage regulator supplying a third amount of power.

1 5. A computer system comprising:
2 a processor module having a processor and a primary voltage regulator coupled to
3 supply a first amount of power to the processor, the primary voltage regulator also having
4 a feedback circuit for detecting voltage supplied to the processor and for controlling
5 additional voltage regulators; and
6 a system board coupled to the processor module having a secondary voltage
7 regulator coupled to supply a second amount of power to the processor, the secondary
8 voltage regulator coupled to and controlled by the feedback circuit.

1 6. The computer system of claim 5 further comprising a signal
2 communicated from the secondary voltage regulator to the primary voltage regulator to
3 indicate when the secondary voltage regulator is supplying power to the processor.

1 7. The computer system of claim 5, further comprising a docking station
2 configured to receive a mobile computer, the docking station having a tertiary voltage
3 regulator coupled to supply the processor with a third amount of power when the docking
4 station has received the mobile computer, the tertiary voltage regulator coupled to and
5 controlled by the feedback circuit.

1 8. The computer system of claims 7, wherein the docking station further
2 comprises an active thermal dissipation device thermally coupled to the tertiary voltage
3 regulator.

1 9. The computer system of claim 8 further comprising a second signal from
2 the tertiary voltage regulator to the primary voltage regulator to indicate when the tertiary
3 voltage regulator is supplying power to the processor.

1 10. The computer system of claim 5, wherein the secondary voltage regulator
2 is enabled in a pulse with modulated manner by the feedback circuit.

1 11. A method for supplying power comprising:
2 supplying power via a first voltage regulator to an electrical load;
3 detecting whether a secondary voltage regulator is coupled to supply power to the
4 electrical load;
5 supplying power to the electrical load with the secondary voltage regulator, if
6 present and if necessary, the secondary voltage regulator controlled by a feedback circuit
7 in the primary voltage regulator.

1 12. The method of claim 11, wherein the secondary voltage regulator is
2 enabled by the feedback circuit in a pulse width modulated manner.

1 13. The method of claim 11 further comprising:

2 detecting whether a tertiary voltage regulator is coupled to supply power to the
3 electrical load; and
4 supplying power to the electrical load with the tertiary voltage regulator, if
5 present and if necessary, the tertiary voltage regulator controlled by the feedback circuit.

1 14. The method of claim 13, wherein the tertiary voltage regulator is enabled
2 by the feedback circuit in a pulse width modulated manner.

1 15. An apparatus for supplying power comprising:
2 means for supplying power via a first voltage regulator to an electrical load;
3 means for detecting whether a secondary voltage regulator is coupled to supply
4 power to the electrical load;
5 means for supplying power to the electrical load with the secondary voltage
6 regulator, if present and if necessary, the secondary voltage regulator controlled by a
7 feedback circuit in the primary voltage regulator.

1 16. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the secondary voltage regulator is
2 enabled by the feedback circuit in a pulse width modulated manner.

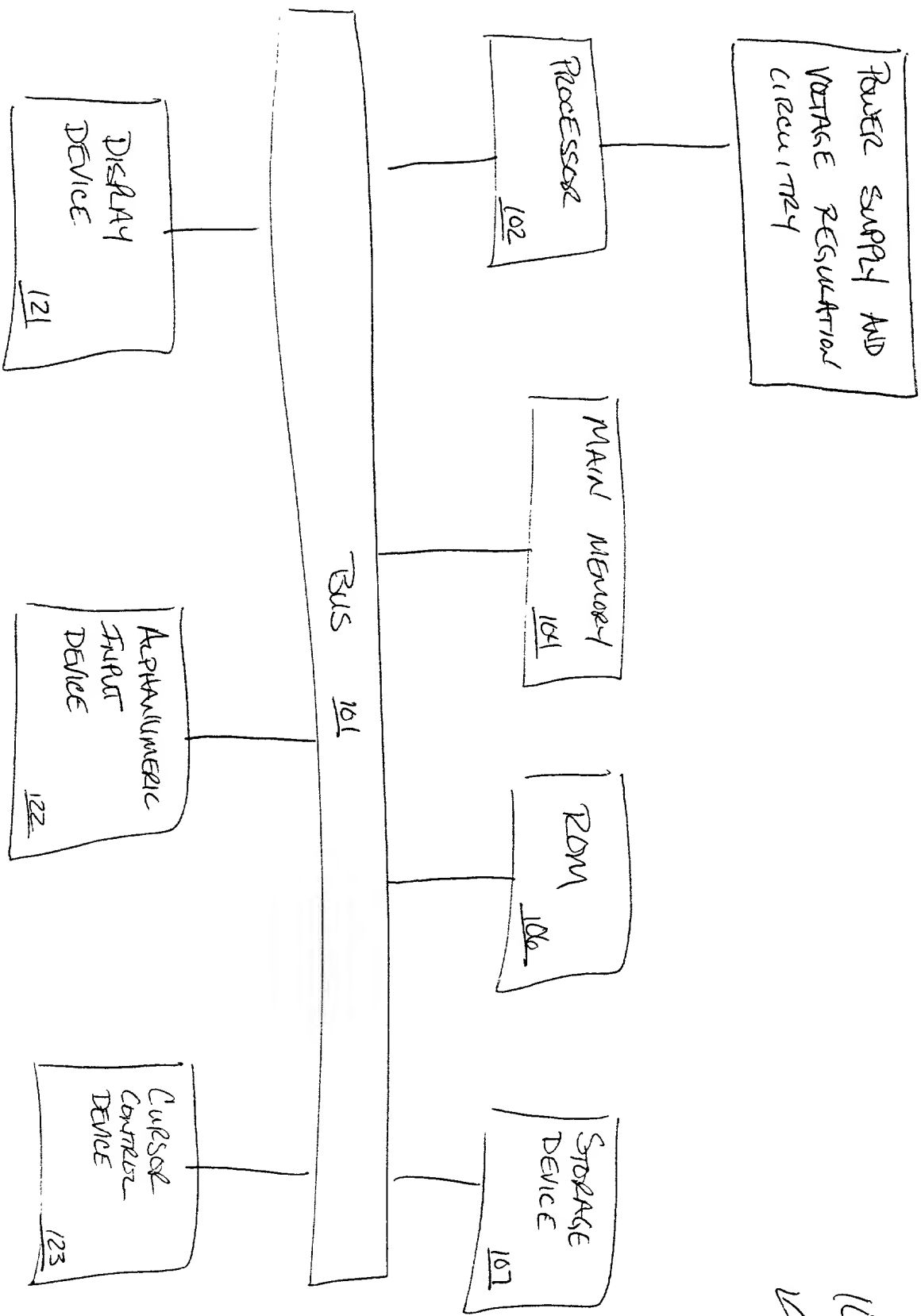
1 17. The apparatus of claim 15 further comprising:
2 means for detecting whether a tertiary voltage regulator is coupled to supply
3 power to the electrical load; and

4 means for supplying power to the processor with the tertiary voltage regulator, if
5 present and if necessary, the tertiary voltage regulator controlled by the feedback circuit.

1 18. The apparatus of claim 17, wherein the tertiary voltage regulator is
2 enabled by the feedback circuit in a pulse width modulated manner.

ABSTRACT

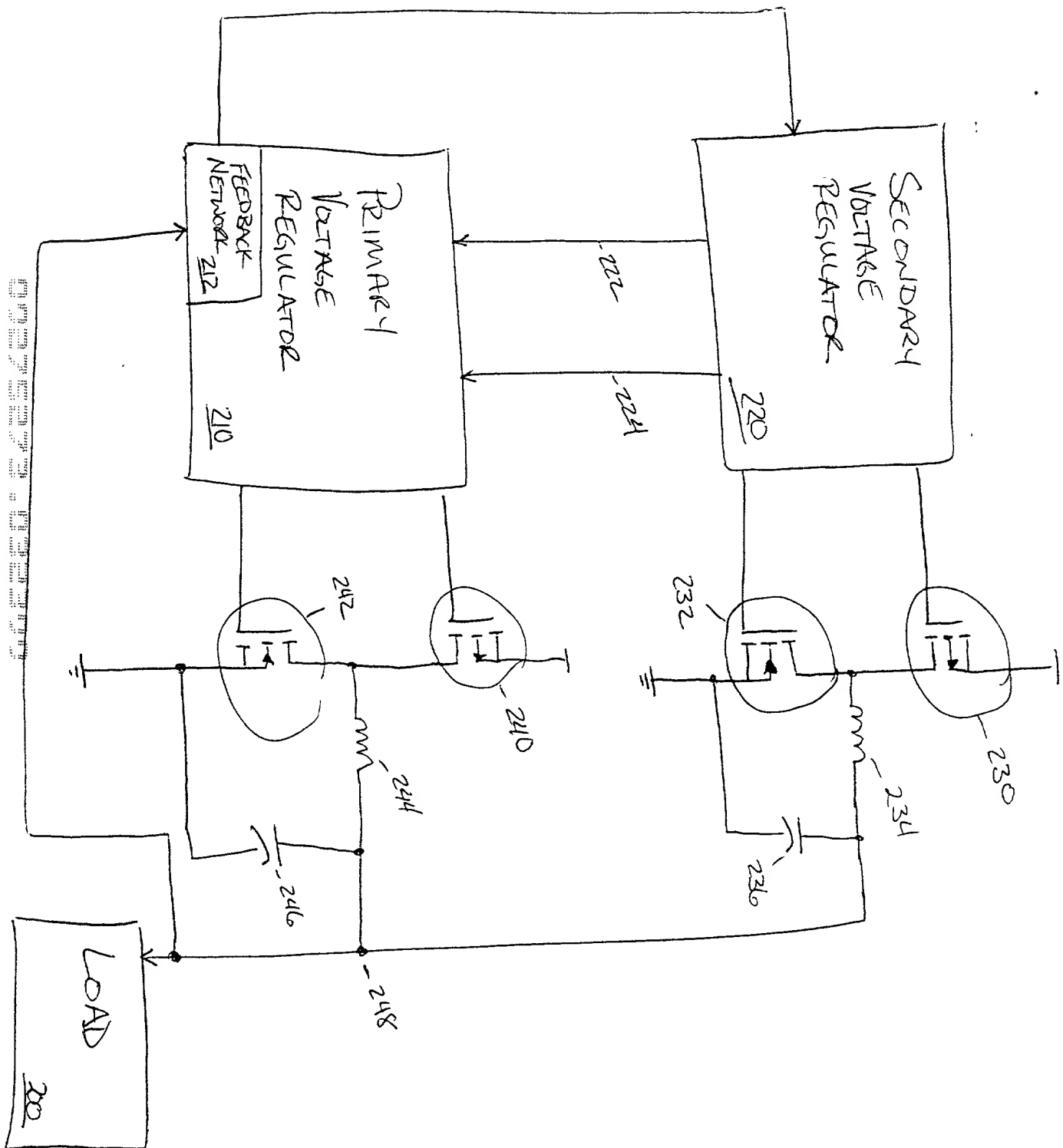
Multiple voltage regulators for use with a single load. The present invention allows power to be supplied to an electrical load using multiple voltage regulators based on the operating environment of the load. In one embodiment, a primary voltage
5 regulator that is built of relatively low capacity and relatively high efficiency components is used to supply power from a limited power source. A secondary voltage regulator built of higher capacity and possibly lower efficiency components is used when power is from a less limited source. In one embodiment, a tertiary voltage regulator is used that is built of possibly higher capacity and lower efficiency components to provide even more
10 power. It is important to note that use of voltage regulators as described herein does not require that higher capacity voltage regulators be less efficient than lower capacity voltage regulators



100
12

FIG. 1

Fig. 2



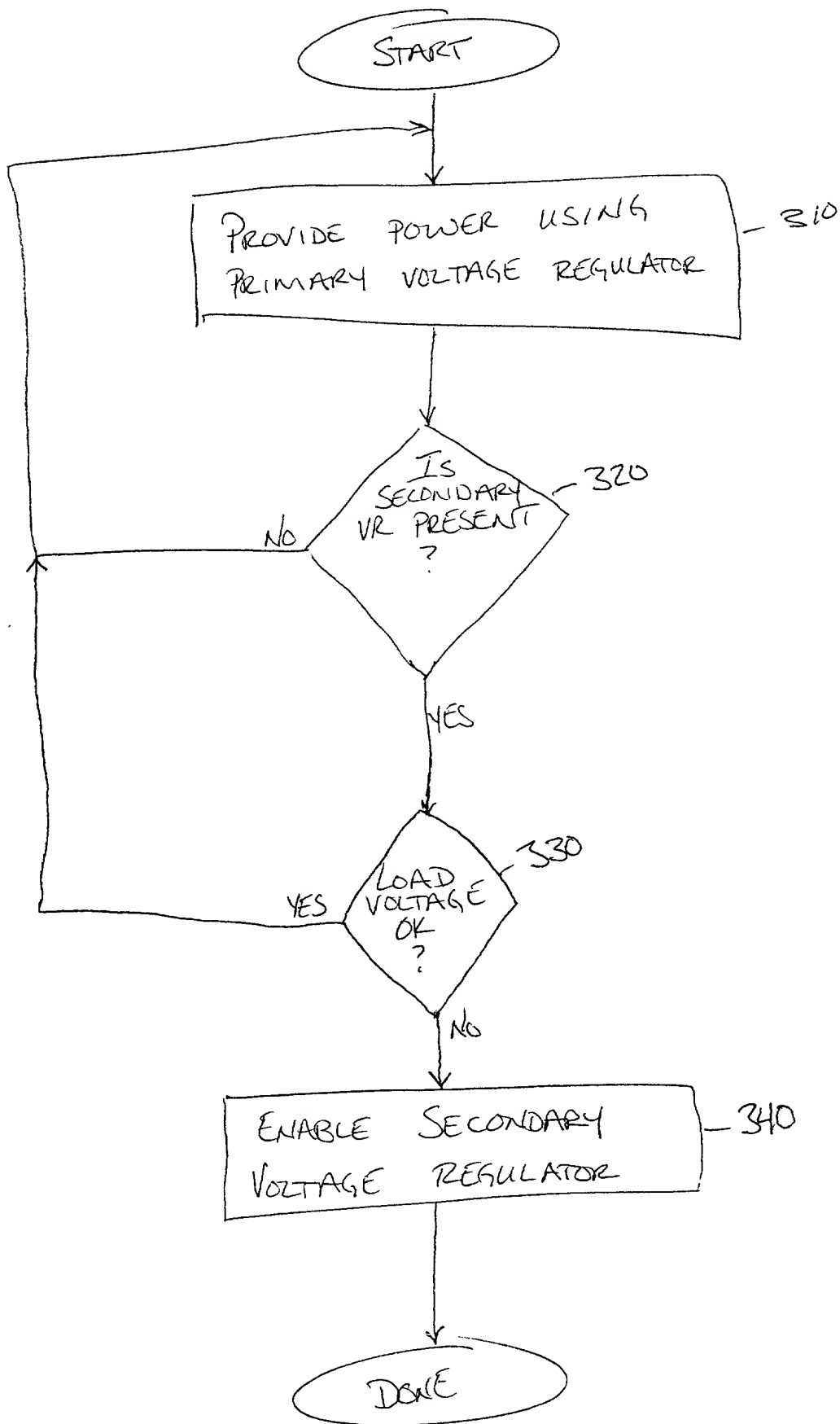


FIG. 3

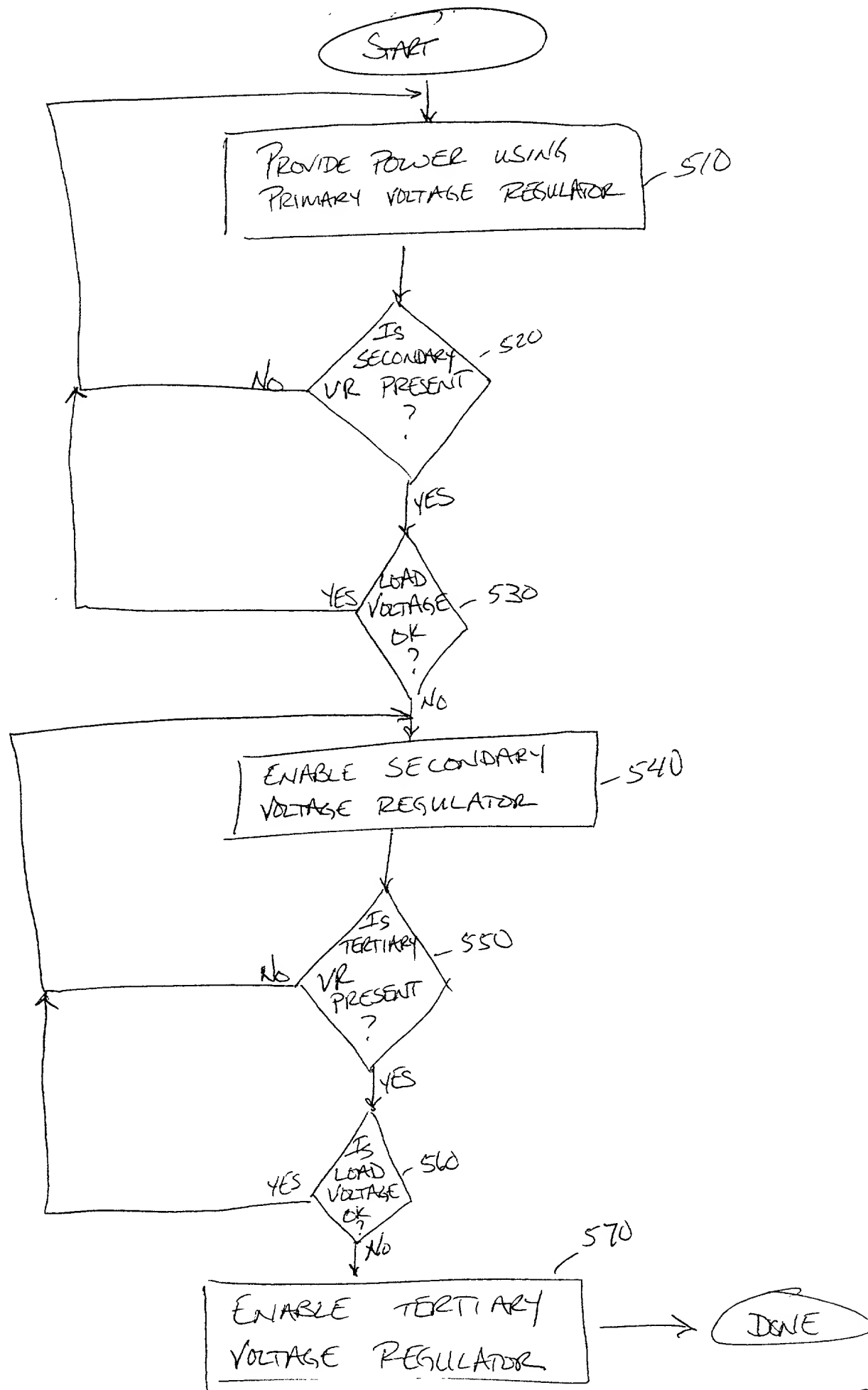


FIG. 5

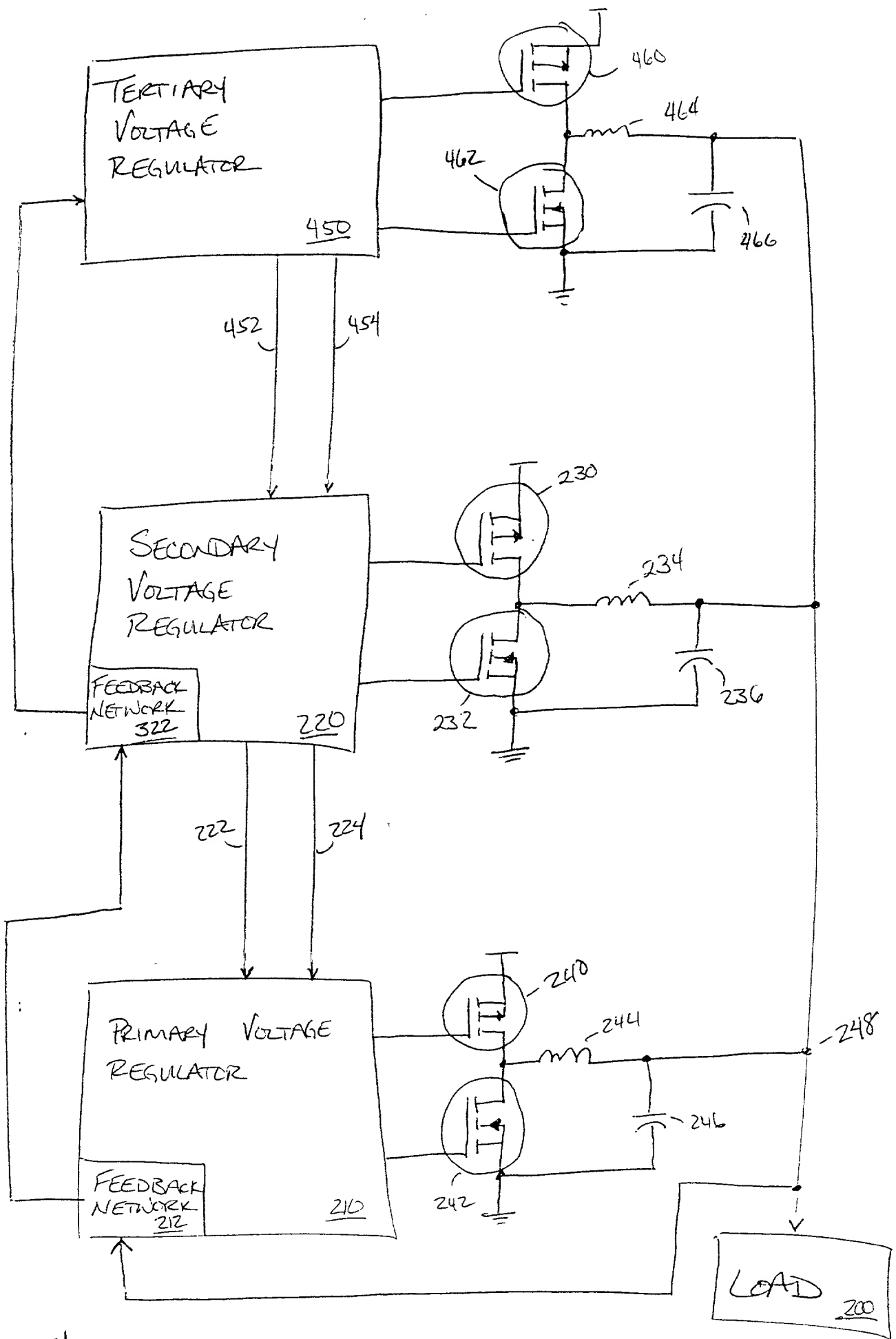


FIG. 4

Prior Foreign Application(s)

Priority
Claimed

_____	_____	_____	Yes	No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)		
_____	_____	_____	Yes	No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)		
_____	_____	_____	Yes	No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year Filed)		

I hereby claim the benefit under title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below

_____	_____
(Application Number)	Filing Date
_____	_____
(Application Number)	Filing Date

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

_____	_____	_____
(Application Number)	Filing Date	(Status -- patented, pending, abandoned)
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(Application Number)	Filing Date	(Status -- patented, pending, abandoned)

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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